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G-E *Campus News*

LET SCIENCE ARBITRATE

In heated arguments of this kind, the color analyzer is the court of last resort. Recording photoelectric spectrophotometer is the official name of this device, which was recently exhibited at a scientific meeting at St. Louis. It recognizes an infinite variety of hues and shades; it distinguishes differences in color too slight for human eyes to detect; it automatically records the exact color prescription.

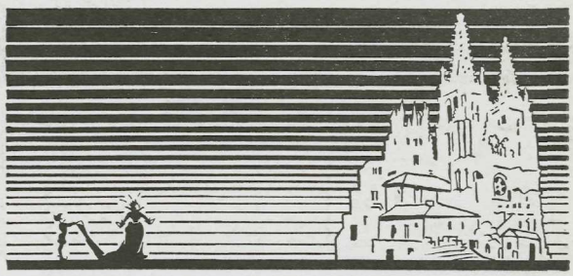
The spectrophotometer is proving especially useful for standardizing the color specifications of inks, dyes, paints, paper, and textiles. It makes obsolete such vague descriptive names as blue-black, blue-white, and yellow-green, and substitutes carefully drawn graphs extending over the whole visible spectrum. The operation of the device, which is automatic, depends upon an ingenious combination of a phototube and thyratron tubes with a precise optical system.

The previous method of making exact color measurements required hundreds of tiresome readings and consumed most of a day. The recording spectrophotometer produces a curve of comparable accuracy in three minutes.

DIG HERE

In the old days, a mysterious individual, called a dowser, with a forked devining rod of witch hazel, used to be called in to locate lost articles buried in the earth. A new magnetic detector, recently developed in the General Engineering Laboratory of the General Electric Company, is now substituting science for magic and hocus-pocus. With uncanny accuracy, it is tracking down lost pipe lines.

Water and gas pipes are often lost because old surveys are inaccurate or because records have been destroyed. Digging up a whole street, in order to find a missing pipe line, is expensive business. The new detector has solved this problem by successfully locating pipes laid 40 years ago—pipes buried as much as seven feet below the surface. In one case, pipes were found fully 100 feet from their supposed location, and the detector spotted them within one diameter of the pipe.



NEW LIGHT ON THE MIDDLE AGES

Medieval ecclesiastics would cry "Witchcraft!" could they see the cathedral at Burgos, Spain, tonight. Carefully wrought details of architecture and ornamental carving, never before clearly seen in all their seven hundred years, now stand forth in bold relief. The thirteenth-century Gothic structure glows, for two hours each night, in the light of a battery of modern General Electric floodlights.

Burgos was, for centuries, the capital of Old Castile, the kingdom of that Queen Isabella who offered to pawn her jewels to finance Columbus' momentous voyage to America. Now, after 444 years, American lighting equipment returns to add luster to what was one of the most important of Isabella's possessions.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC